Religion Made Rasy.

We noticed in another article the effort of the Cincinnati Garette to make a religious platform broad enough to take in sectarian diversities of creeds, a work which it began by declaring: First, that religion, as taught by the Apostles, contemplated such diversities; and then pronouncing them merely "intellectual differences" which did not affect the faith, thus separating the faith from the intellect—a very intellectual religion.

The next point laid down was as follows: The next point laid down was as follows:

"Thus far, then, we see that the differences in Christian Churches are more diversities, without affecting the unity or presenting any serious condicts of faith. That there are other and deeper differences of doctrine, is not to be denied; but here we beg our readers to remember that Christianity is not a doctrine, but a life—a life infused into mortal beings, that they may become immortal in glory, enjoying a perpetual and perennial felicity."

The differences being more diversities, our readers will observe, puts quite a different complexion on the matter. If the writer and added to this the further revelation that the diversities of creed are mere differences, he would have had the whole question under his control.

"Christianity is not a doctrine but a life infused into mortal beings, that they may become immortal in glory." True, but can one have a Christian life without sound doctrine? "By faith are ye saved," said St. Paul; and what is faith but doctrine? Are not Christian doctrines called "The Articles of Faith?" It seems to us that this definition of Christianity is uttering vain words without progress; while it implies that morbecome immortal in glory, enjoying a perpetual and perennial felicity," without regard to their belief in Christian doctrine-x plan which would transfer to Heaven the irrepressible theological conflict of this world. But the proposition by which the Christian unity of all denominations is established, is that "All Christians agree in the vital truths of Christianity." This is undeniable. A Christian who did not believe in the vital truths of Christianity, would be a paradoxical Christian, which, we take it, would be very different from an orthodox Christian. But who is to decide which doctrines are vital and essential to salvation; and which are not essential, and therefore may be believed or not? Liberty to prenounce doctrines not essential, seems considerably more dangerous than unbelief. The Gazette says that all Christians believe in certain vital truths. How are they decided to be vital truths? Because all Chris tians believe in them. Who are Christians They who believe in certain vital truths. By cavorting in this see-saw way, the Gazette gets at the essence of vital truth. The process is the same as the popular formula that certain churches are evangelical, because they accept evangelical doctrines; and certain doctrines are evangelical because they are accepted by all evangelical churches With pain we are obliged to say to the Gazette that none are so liberal in matters of faith as they who are indifferent to all religion. The reason for this is that indifference

to religion always leads to liberality in mat ters of faith. The writer in the Gazette specifies the doctrines which all Christian Churches agree in. and which therefore are established as vital doctrines which all Christians must believe. These churches he specifies, as follows: the Roman Catholic, the Oriental Churches, the Church of England, Calvinists and Lutherans. The rule that vital religious doctrines are established by a preponderance of num-bers or of churches, is certainly a novel one We doubt if it is any safer now than it ever was. If true, Christ was justly crucified, for all the evangelical churches of his day prooctrines blambemons the noble army of martyrs was justly burnt at the stake, for all the orthodox churches condemned them for heresy. If the doctrine of majorities, or popular sovereignty, is to govern Christianity, then the road to destruction is the true way, for we are told it is

vasily more traveled than the other. The danger of attempting to establish a broad and easy Christianity-a fold that will take in both sheep and goats-is sufficiently illustrated by the Gazette's list of vital doctrines. We copy the inventory:

"All Christians believe—lst, that there is one God; 2d, that he is a being of infinite perfection; 3d, that he directs all things by his providence; 4th, that it is our duty to love him with all our hearts, and our neighbor as ourselves; 5th, that it is our duty to repent of the sins we commit; 6th, that God pardons the troly penitent; 7th, that there is a future state of rewards and punishments, when all maskind shall be judged according to their works; 8th, that God sent his son into the world to be its Savior, the author of eternal salvation to all that obey him; 9th, that he is the true Messiah; 10th, that he tanght, worked in the Scriptures; 11th, that he will hereafter make a second appearance on the earth, raise all mankind from the dead, judge the world in righteousness, bestow eternal life on the virtuous, and punish the workers of iniquity."

"All Christians believe that there is one

"All Christians believe that there is one God." St. John said, "There are three that bear record in Heaven;" but the vital doctrine of the Trinity is left out of the Gosette platform, for Christian unity. The temptation and crime of our first parents, and consequent fall, condemnation and total depravity of all mankind, the very cornerstone of the divine plan of salvation, is all left out, for the sake of Christian unity; consequently we have a Redeemer without any lost humanity to redeem; a Savior sent on earth to be crucified for naught. It seems to us that there can hardly be any plainer denial of the Redeemer than this denial of the necessity for redemption.

The effort to trim Christian faith for easy going, is not more remarkable for the looseness of language with those which are included, are expressed; and there are some which no considerable portion of Christians believe at all. For instance, that all the dead are to sleep in their graves till the second coming of Christ. This supposes that the souls of the dead are insepera poses that the souls of the dead are insepera-ble from their bodies. Christ described Laz-arus as in Abraham's bosom, and Dives in Hell-fire. The trasette troad-gauge creed supposes Abraham in his tomb, and Hell empty. When Christ was transfigured, Moses and Rilas appeared with him. To the penitent third on the Cross, Christ said: This day shalt thou be with me in Paradise." Yet we are told that all Christian Churche believe that these are all, soul and body, moldering in the dust, or resolved into their original elements, and entering into

other organisms, going through the perpetual

transitions of greeth and decay, weiting the resurrection at the second coming of Christ, "By faith are ye saved," said Bt. Paul, "and that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God." No man can come unto Me unless my Father fraw him, said Christ. The doctrine of salvation by faith, and of regeneration by the

The Enquirer, of Sunday, reprehended, and with justice, the practice in which the Commercial so often indulges, of imparting to the public its real or fancied knowledge of the private habits of men or women, when it comfort of their relatives, friends or assoistes, and this without any occasion to justify or even to excuse such disclosures. The Enquirer alludes especially to the case of the late wife of the Hon. Edward Everett-an offense at once so heathenish and so cruel, as to arouse, at the time, a feeling of indignation, which has not yet been forgotten, and which rendered necessary an amende that was rather humiliating than otherwise.

Having predicted that Mr. Douglas will be lefeated, it would seem as if the conductor of of the Commercial deemed it necessary, in order to preserve his reputation of a true prophet-now in some little danger-to do all in his power to promote that event, and nence his allusions to the peculiar vanities in which that distinguished gentleman indulges -allusions which, whether or not having any foundation in reality, are impertinent and vulgar to a degree that may fairly expose their author to the imputation of malignity and the danger of summary revenge.

The conductor of the Commercial does not readily acquire knowledge of the ethics of his profession. Actions at law, in cases of libel, and unpleasant experiences in the way of cost-payings and retractions, do not seem to have wrought their perfect work; and the public has long been prone, in respect to that journal, to infer the existence some where in its directory, of a mean, grovelling and envious spirit whose hope for recognition as a social entity consists in bringing whatever is above it upon the same low platform which it finds itself doomed to occupy; a spirit of the same species with those which poets have conceived, when they describe-not Satan and Beelzebub, the aristocracy of the nether world—but imps and fiends, the nameless scullions and scavengers, who inherit the waste places of Hell, and have tastes fitted to take delight in its brimstone atmosphere

But we have no right to let the Enquirer go free in this connection. If not exhibiting an equal amount of malignity, its sins in the same behalf have not been much fewer than those of the Commercial. Its conductors have seldom exhibited much respect for the private feelings or social rights of either personal or political enemies. In the heat of a quarrel or a campaign it has done things, and, under similar circumstances, will probably here-after do things which no words but such as indicate the direst cruelty can adequately describe. We commend the case of the Con nercial to its tender consideration, with the uggestion that there is in it, perhaps, a lesson in newspaper ethics which it would do well, while teaching, to acquire.

There is no reason in the nature of things, why the conductor of a newspaper should not be a gentleman. There is nothing in the actual field of the profession that demands that the editor should either tell an untruth expose himself to the censures of the law of libel, or do that which is unworthy the character of an honorable and dignified man. It is a mistake to suppose that newspapers be

come efficient in proportion as their conduc tors become regardless of the decencies of life and the common courtesies of society; and the time, it is to be hoped, is not far dis tant, when such will become-if it is no now-the prevailing opinion.

As Unreconciled Spirit.

Hon. S. S. Cox said in a recent speech at Washington, at a meeting called to ratify the Democratic nomination for Mayor, that Senator Wade said that the nomination of Lin coln "was ratified from on high." Mr. Cox further said that if Heaven had that spirit he didn't desire to go there.

Tus correspondent of the New York Times says that Mr. Cox appeared before the Co-vode Committee and offered to testify in regard to the matters raised by Mr. Wilson's evidence; but was told by the committee that there was nothing in evidence before them impeaching his character. The President probably was grateful to Mr. Cox's assistance in passing the English Bill; at least he ought to have been; but the idea that Mr. Cox could not have been re-elected without the special assistance of the Administration, is drawing it altogether too strong for those who know the circumstances.

THE Mac-q-cheek Press, whose views often nanifest an irreverent spirit which is lamentable in a public journal, says of the Ohlo delegation to Chicago, that care had been taken in the Congressional Districts to select sound, reliable Chase men, which was pretty well carried out; but the difficulty was, the sound men were incapable, and the capable men were unsound. The conse quence was, Chase was sacrificed, chiefly b the stupidity of his friends, and the Stat went with him, and the delegation "is de servedly laughed at and despised."

Condition of the Southern Caops.—Crops appear to be doing well in most of the Southern States, and some varieties are fast approaching maturity. Corn is large enough for the table in some places, and wheat is beginning to ripen. The accounts in regard to both corn and cotton are good, with occasional exceptions. The most complaint respecting the crops comes from Virginia and Kentucky, where insects are doing much harm:

SERMONS WANTED BY A DAILY NEWSPAPER The Boston Truceller advertises that it will pay \$25 each for sermons suitable for publi-cation. It requires, however, that they shall have the public that they shall be the state of the pay \$20 each for second provided and ungen-cation. It requires however, that they shall be "divested of all unprovoked and ungen-erous sarcass, and pervaded by a tone of Christian charity."

A species of the black Measuring Worm is making and havor with the follogs of fruit and shade trees is and about Defiance County, in this State.

NEW BOOKS.

ETCHES OF LIFE AND THE COCIAL SELA-IDNE, With other Poems, Rr J. W. Garray, Incumals Frinted for the Author's Education The Han. James W. Garlay, the author of the present volume, containing some three hundred duodecline pages of Verses, was for diship years member of the fair in this city, and represented the district in Compress from 1525 to 1525. Long since retired from business, he has written his verses for his

Holy Ghost—the great characteristic doctrines of Obristanity, are nowhere to be found in the Gazette's list of vital truths.

Man is regarded as if he had power to elevate bimself to Heaven by his own merit.

We have devoted more space to a notice of the Gazette's article on Christianity, than we should, but for the position which that paper has hitherto occupied in this community, the way of the position which that paper has hitherto occupied in this community, the way of the position which that paper has hitherto occupied in this community, the way of the position which that paper has been regarded as the bulwark of the world hardly pass muster with such as are critical upon those minor and mechanical has hitherto occupied in this community, where it has been regarded as the bulwark of orthodoxy. We trust, that in our brief review, we have sufficiently shown its mischievous tendencies, to neutralize, to some extent, its evil influence. We may possibly recur to it at another time.

Newspaper Ethles—As Example or Two-The Ewquirer, of Sunday, reprehended, and with justice, the practice in which the control of the control o ament which has enabled him to see much of the world without becoming cyntral, and to grow old without adding bigotry to the other infirmities incican be done to their discredit, or to the dis-not admire the post, will be inclined to like the man DEVEREUX; A Tale. By Sir Ebward Bulwar Lyron, Bart. Philadelphia; J. B. Lippincott a Co. Cincinnati: Bickey, Mallory & Co. 2 vols

Lyrros, Bart. Philadelphia; J. B. Lippincott a Co. Cincinnati: Bickey, Mallory & Co. 2 vols Library Edition. To speak of Bulwan—his merit as an author—in a ties of the reprint of one of his works, would perfluous; what we have to say, therefore, must be confided to the manner of its publication. The present edition, which is intended to include all the works of the author in uniform style, is the most elegant of any that has appeared in this country, and probably equal to the best of foreign editions. In-deed, it seems difficult to conceive of more elegant material and typography; and yet the price is very

ELEMENTSOF ENGLISH COMPOSITION; Gram-matical, Bhetorical, Logical and Practical. Pro-pared for Academies and Schools. By Jawas B. Boyr, A. M. New York: A. S. Barnes & Burr Cincinnati: Applegate & Co.

Cincinnati. Applegate & Co.

This work contains, in a compact form, rules by
which may be acquired that which so few completely understand—the machanical part of English
composition. It is an useful publication. A CLASS BOOK OF BOTANY. Being Outlines of the Structure, Physiology and Classification of Plants, with a Flora of all parts of the United States and Canada. By Alphonao Wood, A. M. New York A. S. Barnes & Burr, Cincinnati: Applegate & Co.

pickee at the This is a reprint of a well-known class book, which first made its appearance in 1845, since which time it has been very generally introduced in the schools of the United States. The present edition stains many additions and improve

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Additional by the City of Baltimore.

LIVERPOOL, May 20.—Reduction of rate discount anticipated. The Neapolitans abandoned the provinces of Palermo and Wippani and retired to the towns in great disorder. The Palermo provinces are in full insurrection. Six thousand Sicilians joined Garibaldi. The Neapolitan army was put to flight by Garibaldi. A conflict took place on the 9th near Montefiascore, Roman territory, between the Pontifical gendarmes and three hundred and fifty Garibaldians; thirty of the latter were killed and wounded and driven back to Tuscany.

It is rumored that Austria, Russia and England have agreed to maintain the integrity Additional by the City of Baltimore

gland have agreed to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

The Emperor of China refused the allies' ultimatum. Blockade of Northern ports had been established.

nad been established.

Sardinia—Cavour says negotiations with
France on boundary and public debt railways
are still pending.

A dispatch from the French naval force to
the Adriatic says the rumored treaty with
Zurich was approved in the Sardinian Chambers.

The concentration of Russian troops on the Latest by the Vanderbilt by Telegraph to South

London, May 23.—At the Derby race "Thormanby" came in first, the "Wizzard" econd, and "Horror" third. Thirty horses

Italy—Rome, May 22.—A band of five Italy—Rome, May 22.— A band of the hundred volunteers have re-entered Tuscany. A battalion of Pontifical Chasseurs fired upon each other in error, and a captain, licutemant and five soldiers were killed thereby. Artillery has left Rome to-day for the frou-

Rome, May 13,-The official journal of

Rome, in speaking of the affair of the 19th, at Montefiascore, says that, owing to the darkness of the night, the Pontifical troops wounded some of their comrades, taking them for fillibusters.

The Custom's gnard at Onano was overpowered by the fillibusters, who, after plundering, entered Tuscany. The peasantry ask to be armed. The Papal troops will immediately leave Rome for the frontier. The Journal of Rome also says the news from Sicly is favorable for the Neapolitans.

Vienna, May 23.—Count Thune, Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, arrived here.

London, May 23.—The Times' second edition announces that Albert Smith died this morning.

tion announces that Albert Smith died this morning.

Liverpool May 23.—Cotton inactive, without quotable change: sales of 5,000 bales.

London, May 23.—Corn attendance unusually small, even for Derby day, and all descriptions nominally as on Monday, with scarcely any business.

In the London produce market no auctions, and scarcely any business privately, but prices unchanged for sugar, coffee, tea, rice and saltpeter, scarcely any alteration in value of tallow, oils or metals.

Consols opened firm, and advanced the closing quotations of money for account to 95%.

In the House of Commons, May 21, Lord In the House of Commons, May 21, Lord

In the House of Commons, May 21, Lord John Russell, in reply to a question, said there was no intention on the part of the Austrian or Spanish Governments of interfering in the affairs of Sicily.

Paris, Saturday.—The Patrie, in speaking of the affair of Calata Fime, says the volunteers, having been attacked with great vigor, energetically defended themselves, and effected a retreat in good order, leaving behind a certain number of killed.

According to the last advices, the insurrection was being extended and organized in a great many directions.

rection was being extended and organized in a great many directions.

The same journal adds that when the detachments which are being organized will have joined the volunteers who have disembarked at Marsalla, the whole body will number 12,000 men, well armed and provisioned. The Paris correspondent of the Times says it is not true that the Russian Embassedor at Turin had protested against the expedition of Garibaldi. He merely saked explanations of the Sardinian Government.

The effective force of the French army will be increased next month by 100,000 men.

be increased next month by 100,000 men.

PARIS, Monday—The Patric contains a dispatch announcing that Col. Pinnadon had obtained a decided success against the volunteers who had entered the Roman territory.

The brother of Orsini is said to have been killed.

killed.

Mansathes, May 21.—Advices from Rome state that Gen. Lamoriciere entered that city on the 13th inst., said on the following day be dispatched the second regiment of influtry and a detachment of mounted gendarmes. The cause of this movement was the cause of the march of the Garibaldians on Orbitella, the news of which caused great agitation at Rome. It was said that the departure of the French troops had been decided on, but the belief was that it would be postponed.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says a perfect panic prevailed last week in the commercial and financial world. The pretense for the panic was founded on reports that the Russian Government was about to recommence a Menschikoff mission and landing Garibaidi in Sicily.

The fact is that the panic was caused by the obscurity is which all political questions are involved.

Naplus, May 18.—The bands of Garibaidi

have been attacked at the point of the bay-onet by the Rayal troops; near Calatta Fime, and completely routed, leaving on the bat-tle-field their flag and a large number of falled and wounded, among whom is one of

is not decisive. The Neapolitan troops re-turned to Palermo. Two columns, 3,000

turned to Palermo. Two columns, 3,000 men each, have been sent to pursue the insurgents. It is estimated that 6,000 Sicilians have joined Garitaddi.

Naples, May 15.—Decarate has forwarded a circular to the diplomatic corps, bitterly accusing the Picdmontess Government of having, notwithstanding the promises, allowed bands of volunteers to be enrelled on and dispatched to Sicily. Decarate adds that this violent attack against the international law espouses Italy to sanguinary anarchy and compromises whole Europe. He throws the responsibility on the authors and accomplices of such criminal action.

The Marquez D Villiarina has, in the name of Sardinia, protested against the securation.

The Marquez D Villinrina has, in the name of Sardinia, protested against the accusation, which he says is false and injurious. It is believed that Garibaldi will land at Calebria. Palermo, May 16.—Garibaldi warat Aleamo on the 15th. A fight had taken place at Lioppo, in which the royal troops were repulsed. Palermo is again in a state of siege. The French troops have arrived. More emigrants have disembarked.

Genoa, May 18.—Marshal Riviera demanded reinforcements of Marshal Russo, who being unable to diminish the garison at Messina, refused.

refused. Turin, May 19.—Advices from Naples state that the sixth regiment refused to fire on the people, on the occasion of the demonstration on the 12th.

people, on the occasion of the demonstration on the 12th.

The Government intends appointing Count Trani Viceroy of Sicily and a general amnesty when the insurrection is suppressed.

Naples, May 20.—Bands of insurgents are marching on Palermo. The proclamation of Gen. Lauza, concerning an amnesty and vice royalty, has had no effect. Popular manifestations take place repeatedly. It is believed that Palermo will shortly be evacuated by the royal troops.

Palermo, May 18.—Garihaldi's troops are entrenched in a semi-circle around Palermo. The Neapolitan troops and functionaries are discouraged.

Hong Kong, March 29.—Mr. Bruce is to receive a final answer from the Emperor on the 10th of April. The whole army will be ready to move about the 15th of April.

Rumors that a great number of armed Russian merchantmen are now collected at Nicholaroff, also, that Russian troops are being concentrated on the east coast of the Black Sea.

Merhadist Eniscopal Church Conference. BUFFALO, June 3.—The Methodist Conference finally agreed that the matter of lay delegation should go back to the annual and quarterly Conference, for them to ascertain if the laity really desire it. Philadelphia was chosen as the next place

Philadelphia was chosen as the next place for holding the Goneral Conference.

The book agents were authorized to establish a dopository at San Francisco.

A vote of thinks and condolence was passed to Mr. Swormstead, book agent at Cincinnati. It was resolved that the Annual Conference, except California and Oregon, be required hergafter to pay the expenses of their delegates to the General Conference.

The basis of representation in the next General Conference was fixed in the ratio of one delegate to thirty members.

Bishop Simpson gave an interesting ac-

one detegate to thirty memoers.

Bishop Simpson gave an interesting account of his Embassy to Europe, showing the position he took before the British Conferences on the subject of slavery.

A resolution was adopted unanimously heartily approving the course of Bishop Simpson.

mpson. Dr. McLintock was in Europe. The second week in January was fixed upon as the time to be observed by the Church as a season of prayer for the conversion of the world.

A vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Harris and his associate secretaries. Dr. Darbin then read the pastoral address for 1860, which was adopted.

Conference adjourned till eight o'clock on
Monday morning in order to finish a little

remaining business.

Before adjourning a beautiful silver tea service was presented to Dr. Harris, Secretary, in behalf of the members of the Conference.

A similar present was made to Dr. Griffin, Assistant Secretary.

Arrested on a Charge of Robbing the Mails OLNEY, ILL., June 3.—James Threard, mail ontractor between this place and Grayville, was this day arrested at the instance of W. D. Gilmore, Special Agent of the Postoffice Department, for robbing the mail. The extent of the robbery is not known, but is lought to be large.

the Rope-walking Mania in New Jersey

Mons. De Lave, who, following in the wake of Blondin at Niagara, says Friday's New York *Times*, achieved some notoriety by his feats at Rochester, in crossing Genesee Falls feats at Rochester, in crossing Genesee Falls on a tight-rope, yesterday gave a similar exhibition at Patterson, N. J., which was witnessed by many thousand persons. The place selected for the "Grand Ascension" was below the Falls, where the river passes through a gorge at least six hundred feet in width, and nearly two hundred feet deep. The rope, which was of manilia, and of the size of an ordinary hawser, was stretched across the chasm from near "The Cottage on the Cliff" to the top of "Morris Mountain." On the cliff side it was rove through a stout block near the top of a tree, to give it the required hight or level, and was then have taught and firmly secured. Lateral and perpendicular stays of small rope were also attached to the large one to render it firm and prevent it from swaying under the feet of the performer.

tached to the large one to render it firm and prevent it from swaying under the feet of the performer.

In order to turn the affair to the best account, a high board fence protected the chirance to the grounds; but while hundreds paid their quarter, thousands who did not pay witnessed the feat from prominent points in the neighborhoood. Morris' Mountain was covered with spectators, a large portion of them being ladies. The "island," the windows and top of the gun-mill, the print-works and machine-shop, commanding a view of the scene, were alive with people. It was estimated that nearly ten thousand persons witnessed the sight. Every thing being in readiness. De Lave made his appearance soortly after four o'clock, and mounted the ladder which led to the starting point on the rope. He was greeted with cheers, which he acknowledged by taking off his cap and waving it to the multitude below. He paused a few moments to survey the rope, and after directing that two of the stays, which were rather slack, should be tightened, he poised himself upon the rope, with a pele in hand, and began the walk, keeping time with the band, which played "Hall Columbia." The cheers of the multitude were now hushed, and each one held his breath as the little Frenchman walked rapidly forward over the disay hight. The rope slightly swayed under his step, but there was no interruption in his progress, and in about four minutes he reached the opposite side at the top of Morris Monntain.

Prolonged cheers now greeted him from both sides of the fearful chasm over which he had passed. Here De Lave passed among the crowd, receiving what each one would throw into his cap, by which 't is said he realized a handsome sum, in about fifteen minutes he again made his appearance, having exchanged his justify little cap and feather for a drab Kossuth hat, After waving a signal to the land, which struck up the "Marsellaise." he began his return. In the middle of the rope, take on one side, and repeated these feats several times, the spectators cheering erformer. In order to turn the affair to the best as

HOME INTEREST

BO Clothing renor sted and re safred, 19 R. Third.
BU CAMPARES'S chesap Dicture, 20 Ulth-circl.
BO For fine Photographs, 30 to Cowax's 22 Fifth-

ger For a good colored Ambrotype, go to Cowan's For cheap family group Pictures, go to Cow AN'S, 22 West Fifth-street.

Ninth and Main. 80 A. A. Etsten, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry Nos. 363 and 271 Western-row.

86 The fluest and largest Gallery on Fifth-street a Cowas's, 22 West Fifth-street. Only 25 conts for Babies' Pictures in cases.

NOT J. P. BALL'S Gallery, over Le Boutillier's, No. 20 West Fourth, is the center of attraction for those destring life-like Pictures.

1037 APPLEATE'S manusmith Ambrotype Depot is at Nos. 2, 4, 6 and a Fifth-street, commencing at Fifth and Main.

Der Thomands of fancy races are arriving daily at Cowax's Picture Gallery. No. 22 West Pitth street. You can get them cheaper then in any other gallery in the city. Every picture warranted to unit or no charge will be made. mer If you want a good Picture, call at the cout

west corner of Statisman in the gilt frames for twenty five cents; in cases for twenty cents. Bring on the babies—you are sure to get a good likeness. SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALE GRAYB!—Attend the stated monthly meeting of the Battallon, on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Every member is requested to be present. By orsior. WM. K. BUSLEY, Major. JSO. W. MORGAN. Secretary.

NOTICE. A SPECIAL MEETING of the Machinists and Blacksmills Union. On J. of Ohic, will be held at their half, on MON. DAY EVENING, ash inst., at 2% o'clock. A punctual attendance of the members is respectfully solicited, as business of imperiance will be transacted. By order of the Business Committee.

June 2, 1868. [pcd-b*] J. C. DEPEW, Prus L.

NOTICE.—THE MANY FRIENDS of WH. PUT. WARD will be gratified to learn that he has so far recovered from his late. Ill ness, that he expects to be with them in a few days and satisfy them that he is willing to serve their wishes. [je2-c] A FRIEND,

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOV MRY is acknowledged by the most eminent physicians, and by the most careful druggliout the United States, to be the most office throughout the United States, to be the most officered blood-purifier ever known, and to have retired more authorizing, and effected more permanent currents and preparation known to the profession. Servin, sait theum, Eryspelas, Scala head, Scaly Frintiens of whatsoever nature, are cured by a few bottles and the grayien rectored to full strength and vigor Full and explicit directions for the ours of itlearate sore legs and other currupt and running interes, is given in the pumphick with each bottle. For sale by JOHN O. PARK, SURKE, EUSENER, E. O., and GEORGE M. DIXON. Price 31.

PALMER'S VEGETABLE CO MidTis LOTION opens the pores of the skin, and allows that he pass off in insensible per opiration which would ofberwise accumulate nea the surface. It is the great skin-purifier of the age kearly twelve years experience has proved that pringles and other cruptions of the face, tetter, salt rheam, ring worm, evajuelas, and were other fitching and other cruptions of the face, tetter, salt insem, ring worm, evajuelas, and were other fitching and other irritating disease of the skin, are to lived by a single application of this great remeduand in a short time effectually cared. Price 50 cents are the properties only by SOLON PALMER, No. 36 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, And for sale by druggists generally throughout the West.

WEST-END AND BRIGHTON
LINE-OFFICE
CHCINNATI STREET RAIL
MAY 19, 15:6.—The Cars of
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May 19, 15:6.—The Cars of
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PUBLIC LIBRARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Books are required to be returns evior to the 15th instant, when the Library will, closed till after the 20th. A failure to comply withe rule will subject delinquents to a fine of 31. The following works are known to be out ov time, and the parties in possession of them are need that they will be proceeded against for their r net that they will be proceeded against for their covery, unless they shy have been returned bel-the lett, vist. Ure a Discourcy, Swan a Statutes, first volume of Shakapsav's Histories, (green) reces binding,) an illustrated edition of Bur-works, two volumes, and Raynard the Fox, ill france. N. PEABODY POOR, Libraria,

par The latest HAT for Summer—and a beauty pal-b DODD'S HAT STORE



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